(19) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出顧公開番号

特開平9-199875

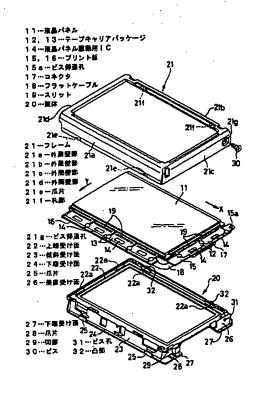
(43)公開日 平成9年(1997)7月31日

(51) Int.Cl. ⁶ H 0 5 K	7/14	酸別記号	庁内整理番号 7301-4E 7301-4E		7/14]	C E	術表示箇所
G09F H04N	9/00 5/66	350 102		H 0 4 N	9/00 5/ 6 6	3504		
H05K	7/12			HO5K 審査請求	7/12 未蘭求		•	(全 6 頁)
(21)出願番号		特願平8-4432		(71)出顧人 000005821 松下電器産業株式会社 大阪府門真市大字門真1006番地				
(22) 出顧日		平成8年(1996)1月16日		(72)発明者	野村 法			
				(72)発明者	渡部 5 大阪府		1006番月	松下電器
,				(74)代理人	弁理士	森本義弘		
					•			

(54) 【発明の名称】 被晶表示装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】構成部品点数が少なく、コンパクトで組み立て 作業性に優れ、信頼性の高い液晶表示装置を提供する。 【解決手段】外縁に折り曲げ自在なXおよびY方向のテ ープキャリアバッケージ12,13とこのテープキャリ アパッケージ12,13に重なるプリント板15,16 を備えてなる液晶パネル11と、この液晶パネル11を セットするための合成樹脂製の筺体20と、筐体20に セットされた液晶パネル11の上から被せられる金属製 のフレーム21とからなる液晶表示装置であって、前記 液晶パネル11に対してテープキャリアパッケージ1 2.13と一体に折り曲げたプリント板15.16の先 端を係止させるために前記筺体20にプリント板15. 16の先端を係止させる爪片25,28を設けた。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 外縁に折り曲げ自在なテープキャリアバッケージとこのテープキャリアバッケージに重なるプリント板を備えてなる液晶パネルと、この液晶パネルをセットするための合成樹脂製の筺体と、筺体にセットされた液晶パネルの上から被せられるフレームとからなる液晶表示装置であって、前記液晶パネルに対して折り曲げたプリント板の先端を係止させる爪片を設けたことを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項2】 液晶パネルにX側およびY側のテープキャリアパッケージを備え、これらテープキャリアパッケージの裏面にそれぞれX側およびY側プリント板を設けたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の液晶表示装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は液晶テレビやバーソ ナルコンピュータなどの表示体として用いられる液晶表 示装置に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、液晶表示装置は、これを搭載する電子機器の小型・軽量化の動向により、より一層の小型化が必要とされている。特に、液晶表示装置の面積から画像表示エリアを除いた額縁部分の面積をいかに小さくできるかということと、液晶表示装置全体の厚みをいかに薄くすることができるかということが課題となっている。

【0003】以下、従来の液晶表示装置について、図9および図10に基づいて説明する。図において、1は液晶パネル、2、3は液晶パネル1の外縁に設けられたストライプ状の電極に接続されたテープキャリアパッケージ(以下TCPと称す。)であり、XおよびY方向にパネル面と同一平面上に配設されている。液晶パネル駆動用IC4はTCP2および3上に実装されており、TCP2、3にはそれぞれ信号供給用のプリント板5および6が接続されている。また、各プリント板5および6が接続されている。また、各プリント板5の6はケーブル7で互いに接続されている。そして、前記TCP2、3などが設けられた液晶パネル1は、合成樹脂製の筐体8の外側を覆い、且つ外側から金属製のフレーム9により覆われ保護されている。

【0004】ところで、前記液晶パネル1およびTCP 2,3、プリント板5,6が図9に示すような平板状の 状態では実装平面積が大きくなるため、XおよびY方向 のTCP2,3ならびにプリント板5,6を図10に示す ように折り曲げた構成を採ることにより、実装面積の縮 小化を図っている。すなわち液晶表示装置におけるパネ ル表示面以外の額縁面積の縮小化を図っている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら上記従来 の構成では、折り曲げられたTCP2,3およびプリン ト板5,6には、もとの開いた状態に戻ろうとする力が働き、これにより外側の金属製のフレーム9に対し液晶パネル駆動用IC4などが接触してショートする危険性があり、これを防止するために、筐体8とプリント板5,6を接着剤で固定するか、または/およびプリント板5,6とフレーム9の間にスペーサを配置するなどしており、組立性が非常に悪いという問題があった。また、外部から液晶表示装置を駆動する電源および信号を供給するために、X側もしくはY側のどちらか一方の要になる。この場合、プリント板5または6が液晶パネル1に対して垂直方向に位置するため、コネクタにケーブルを着脱する作業において、プリント板5または6やTCP2,3に大きな負荷がかかり、前記筐体8とプリント板5,6との接着が外れるなどの問題があった。

【0006】本発明はこのような課題を解決するもので、構成部品点数が少なく、コンパクトで組み立て作業性に優れ、信頼性の高い液晶表示装置を提供することを目的とするものである。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】この課題を解決するために本発明は、外縁に折り曲げ自在なテープキャリアバッケージとこのテープキャリアバッケージに重なるプリント板を備えてなる液晶パネルと、この液晶パネルをセットするための合成樹脂製の筺体と、筐体にセットされた液晶パネルの上から被せられるフレームとからなる液晶表示装置であって、前記液晶パネルに対して折り曲げたプリント板の先端を係止させるために前記筐体にプリント板の先端を係止させる爪片を設けたことを要旨とするものである。また本発明は、液晶パネルにX側およびY側のテープキャリアパッケージを備え、これらテープキャリアパッケージの裏面にそれぞれX側およびY側プリント板を設けたことを要旨とするものである。

【0008】この構成により、液晶パネルに折り曲げ自在に設けられたプリント板を筺体に設けた爪片に係止させるだけでプリント板を筺体に簡単にセットすることができ、前記従来のように筺体とプリント板を接着剤で固定するか、プリント板とフレームの間にスペーサを配置するなどの必要がなく、構成部品点数が少なく、コンパクトで組み立て作業性に優れた液晶表示装置を提供することができる。また、プリント板を筺体に設けた爪片に係止させているので、コネクタにケーブルを着脱する作業において、プリント板が離れるなどの問題がなく、信頼性を向上させることができる。

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の一実施の形態について、図面に基づいて説明する。図1および図8において、11は液晶パネル、12、13は液晶パネル11の外縁に設けられたストライプ状の電極に接続されたテープキャリ

アパッケージ (以下TCPと称す。)であり、Xおよび Y方向にバネル面と同一平面上に配設されている。液晶 バネル駆動用 I C14はTCP12および13上に実装されて おり、TCP12, 13の裏面にはそれぞれ信号供給用のプリント板15および16が接続されている。前記X側のプリント板15の裏面には外部から液晶パネル駆動用の信号を入力するケーブルを接続するためのコネクタ17が設けられている。また、各プリント板15, 16はフラットケーブル18により互いに接続されている。19は前記TCP12および13を後述する筐体にセットするときにTCP12および13を折り曲げるためのものである。そして、前記TCP12, 13などが設けられた液晶パネル11は、合成樹脂製の 筐体20の外側を覆い、且つ外側から金属製のフレーム21により覆われ保護されている。

【0010】前記筐体20は上面に前記液晶パネル11を受 けて前記TCP12および13が設けられている2辺以外の 他の2辺が当接する位置決め凸部22aを備えた上端受け 面22を備え、この上端受け面22のY側の1辺には前記液 晶パネル11に対して折り曲げられたY側のTCP13の裏 面のY側のプリント板16を傾斜状態で受ける傾斜受け面 23を備え、この傾斜受け面23の下端にはY側のプリント 板16の下端を受ける下端受け面24を備え、この下端受け 面24にはY側のプリント板16の長さ方向両端における下 端を傾斜受け面23との間で嵌入係合させる爪片25を備 え、また前記上端受け面22のX側の1辺には前記液晶パ ネル11に対して折り曲げられたX側のTCP12の裏面の X側のプリント板15をほぼ垂直状態で受ける垂直受け面 26を備え、この垂直受け面26の下端にはX側のプリント 板15の下端を受ける下端受け面27を備え、この下端受け 面27にはX側のプリント板15の長さ方向一端における下 端を垂直受け面26との間で嵌入係合させる爪片28を備 え、さらに前記傾斜受け面23と垂直受け面26とのコーナ 一部には前記両プリント板15,16の折り曲げに伴い折り 畳まれる前記フラットケーブル18をX側のプリント板15 の裏側で収納する凹部29が形成されている。30は前記垂 直受け面26に前記金属製のフレーム21を前記X側のプリ ント板15の長さ方向他端部のビス挿通孔15aを介してビ ス止めするためのビスで、このビス30を螺入させるため に予め垂直受け面26にビス孔31が形成されている。

【0011】なお、前記金属製のフレーム21は前記筐体20にTCP12,13などが設けられた液晶パネル11をセットした後で液晶パネル11の上から被さり、筐体20に固定されるのであって、前記筐体20の周囲を覆う外周壁部21a~21dと、この外周壁部21a~21dの内、前記筐体20の傾斜受け面23に対向する外周壁部21aの下端に前記下端受け面24の下面に係止するように折り曲げ形成される爪片21eと、前記筐体20の傾斜受け面23とは反対側の面に形成された凸部32と係止するように外周壁部21bに形成された孔部21fと、前記筐体20の垂直受け面26のビス

孔31に合致するように外周壁部21cに形成されたビス挿 通孔21gとを備えている。

【0012】従って、前記筺体20にTCP12, 13などが 設けられた液晶パネル11をセットし、その上からフレー ム21を被せるに際し、先ず液晶パネル11およびTCP1 2, 13、プリント板15, 16が図4に示すように平板状の 状態でY側のプリント板16の先端を前記傾斜受け面23と 爪片25との間に嵌入係合させ、その後液晶パネル11をY 側のプリント板16の表側のTCP13に対して折り曲げて 前記上端受け面22に重ね、位置決め凸部22aにより位置 決めする。その後、図5における2点鎖線で示すように フラットケーブル18を折り畳み、X側のプリント板15の 先端を前記垂直受け面26と爪片28との間に嵌入係合させ る。その状態を図6に示し、その上から前記フレーム21 を被せる。フレーム21には前述のように爪片21eを備 え、この爪片21 e を前記筺体20の下端受け面24の下面に 係止させ、その後、前記凸部32に孔部21fを係止させ、 最終的に前記ビス挿通孔21gよりビス孔31にビス30を螺 入させて組み立てが完成する。

【0013】ところで、図面では示していないが、X側のプリント板15の長さ方向他端部のビス挿通孔15aグランドパターンを設けておき、前記ビス30の締め付けにより金属製のフレーム21とグランドパターンが導通するようにしておけば、TCP12、13上の液晶パネル駆動用IC14のアースが強化され、液晶パネルの取り扱いにおいて液晶パネルなどの静電気帯電の発生によりICがダメージを受けるのを防止することができる。

【0014】また、上記実施の形態ではY側のプリント板16を傾斜させて折り曲げ、X側のプリント板15を直角に折り曲げて筺体20にセットしたが、液晶パネルや液晶表示装置の設計に応じて、X側とY側を上記実施の形態と反対の構成とすることも可能である。また、プリント板15,16の折り曲げ角度については、液晶表示装置全体のサイズと、液晶パネル11やプリント板15,16、フラットケーブル18などのサイズを考慮して、最適な角度を設定すれば良い。

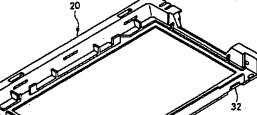
[0015]

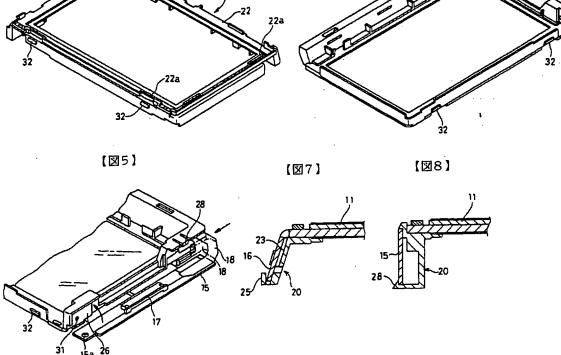
【発明の効果】以上のように本発明によれば、液晶パネルに折り曲げ自在に設けられたプリント板を筺体に設けた爪片に係止させるだけでプリント板を筺体に簡単にセットすることができ、前記従来のように筺体とプリント板を接着剤で固定するか、プリント板とフレームの間にスペーサを配置するなどの必要がなく、構成部品点数が少なく、コンパクトで組み立て作業性に優れた液晶表示装置を提供することができる。また、プリント板を筐体に設けた爪片に係止させているので、コネクタにケーブルを着脱する作業において、プリント板が離れるなどの問題がなく、信頼性を向上させることができる。

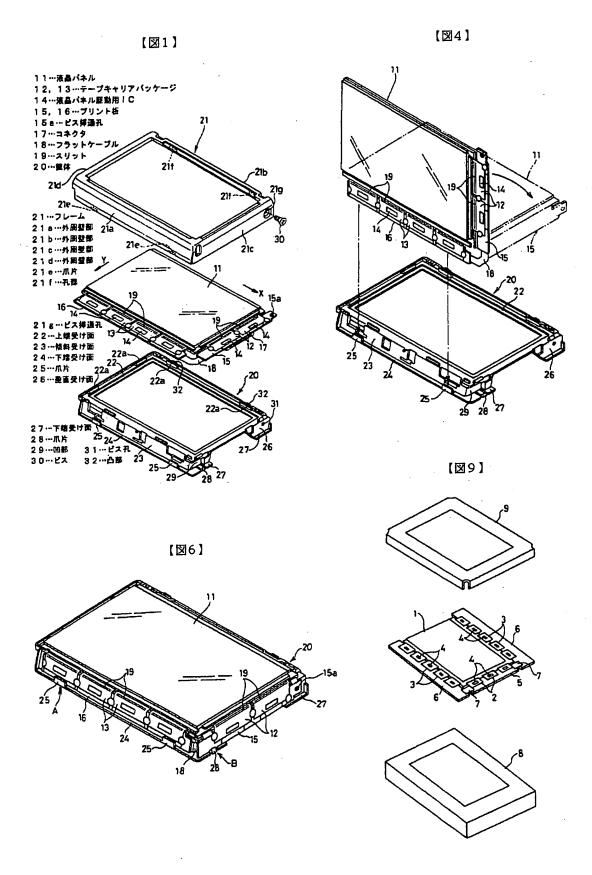
【図面の簡単な説明】

155 1 1 -1-79	明の一実施の形態における液晶表示装置の	17	コネクタ		
		18	フラットケーブル		
分解斜視図で	める。 ルナSTI いは思なった角度から目が斜視図	19	スリット		
	体を図1とは異なった角度から見た斜視図	20	筺 体		
である。	A DAN MARKET TO	21	フレーム		
【図3】同筐	体を裏側から見た斜視図である。	21a	外周壁部		
【図4】同筐	体に液晶パネルをセットする直前の状態を	21b	外周壁部		
示す斜視図で	ある。		外周壁部		
【図5】同筐	体に液晶パネルをセットする途中の状態を	21c	外周壁部		
元す要部斜視	図である。	21 d			
【図6】同筐	体に液晶パネルをセットした状態を示す斜	21 e	爪片		
視図である。		21 f	孔部		
	のA部拡大断面図である。	21 g	ビス挿通孔		
	のB部拡大断面図である。	22	上端受け面		
	例における液晶表示装置の分解斜視図であ	23	傾斜受け面		
_	Pil/C43/) Oliversol or E-1	24	下端受け面		
۵.	筐体に液晶パネルをセットした状態を示す	25	爪片		
		26	垂直受け面		
斜視図である	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	27	下端受け面		
【符号の説明		28	爪片		
1 1	液晶パネル	29	凹部		
12.13	テープキャリアバッケージ	30	ピス・		
14	液晶パネル駆動用IC	31	ピス孔		
15, 16	プリント板	32	凸部		
15a	ビス挿通孔	52	ыя Р ,		
			[図3]		
	【図2】		1671		

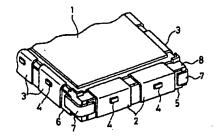
【図2】







【図10】



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

09-199875

(43) Date of publication of application: 31.07.1997

(51)Int.CI.

H05K 7/14

9/00 GO9F H04N 5/66

H05K 7/12

(21)Application number: 08-004432

(71)Applicant: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO

LTD

(22)Date of filing:

16.01.1996

(72)Inventor: NOMURA ATSUO

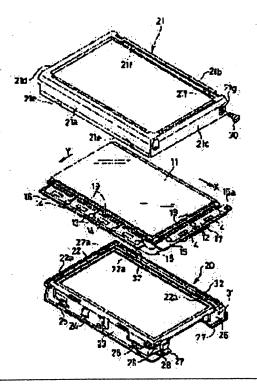
WATABE HIROSHI

(54) LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a liquid crystal display device, which has a small number of constituent components, is assembled in a compact size, is superior in workability and is highly reliable.

SOLUTION: This device consists of a liquid crystal panel 11, which is provided with tape carrier packages 12 and 13, which are freely bent to the outer edges of the panel 11, in the directions X and Y, and printed boards 15 and 16, which are superposed on these packages 12 and 13, a case body 20, which is used for setting this panel 11 therein and is made of a synthetic resin, and a metallic frame 12, which is made to cover from the upper part of the panel 11 set in the case body 20. In this case, the case body 20 is provided with pawl pieces 25 and 28, which make the points of the boards 15 and 16 engage with the case body 20, for making the points of the boards 15 and 16, which are bent integrally with the packages 12 and 13, engage with the panel 11.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

10.06.1998

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration] [Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

2888788

[Date of registration]

19.02.1999

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The liquid crystal display characterized by to prepare the piece of a pawl which it is the liquid crystal display which consists of a frame put on a rim from the liquid crystal panel set to the liquid crystal panel which comes to have the printed circuit board which laps with a bendable tape-career package and this tape-career package, the housing made of the synthetic resin for setting this liquid crystal panel, and the housing, and makes said housing stop the head of the printed circuit board in order to stop the head of the printed circuit board bent to said liquid crystal panel.

[Claim 2] The liquid crystal display according to claim 1 characterized by having equipped the liquid crystal panel with the tape career package by the side of X and Y, and preparing the X side and the Y side printed circuit board in the rear face of these tape career package, respectively.

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the liquid crystal display used as display objects, such as a liquid crystal television and a personal computer.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, much more miniaturization is needed by the trend of small and lightweight-izing of the electronic equipment by which a liquid crystal display carries this. Especially, it has been a technical problem from the area of a liquid crystal display how area of the frame part except image display area can be made small and how thickness of the whole liquid crystal display can be made thin.

[0003] Hereafter, the conventional liquid crystal display is explained based on drawing 9 and drawing 10. In drawing, it is the tape career package (Following TCP is called.) connected to the liquid crystal panel and the stripe-like electrode with which 1 was prepared in two and three were prepared in the rim of a liquid crystal panel 1, and is arranged in X and the direction of Y on the same flat surface as a panel side. IC4 for liquid crystal panel actuation is mounted on TCP2 and 3, and the printed circuit boards 5 and 6 for signal supply are connected to TCP 2 and 3, respectively. Moreover, each printed circuit boards 5 and 6 of each other are connected by the cable 7. And from the bonnet and the outside, the liquid crystal panel 1 with which said TCP 2 and 3 etc. was formed is covered with the metal frame 9, and the outside of the housing 8 made of synthetic resin is protected.

[0004] By the way, in the plate-like condition as said liquid crystal panel 1 and TCP 2 and 3, and the printed circuit boards 5 and 6 show to <u>drawing 9</u>, since a mounting plane area becomes large, cutbackization of a component-side product is in drawing by taking the configuration which bent TCP 2 and 3 and the printed circuit boards 5 and 6 of X and the direction of Y as shown in drawing 10. That is, cutback-ization of frame area other than the panel screen in a liquid crystal display is in drawing.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] however, with the above-mentioned conventional configuration, to TCP 2 and 3 and the printed circuit boards 5 and 6 which were bent In order for the force which is going to return to the condition that the basis opened to work, and for there to be a danger that IC4 for liquid crystal panel actuation etc. will contact and short-circuit to the outside metal frame 9 by this and to prevent this A case 8 and the printed circuit boards 5 and 6 are fixed with adhesives, or it is carrying out arranging a spacer etc. between the printed circuit boards 5 and 6 and a frame 9, and there was a problem that assembly nature was very bad. Moreover, in order to supply the power source and signal which drive a liquid crystal display from the exterior, it is necessary for one of the printed circuit boards 5 or 6 by the side of X or Y to arrange a connector. In this case, since the printed circuit boards 5 or 6 were perpendicularly located to a liquid crystal panel 1, in the activity which detaches and attaches a cable to a connector, the big load was applied to the printed circuit boards 5 or 6 or TCP 2 and 3, and there were problems, like adhesion with said case 8 and printed circuit boards 5 and 6 separates.

[0006] This invention solves such a technical problem, and there are few component part mark, and it is

compact, excels in assembly workability, and aims at offering a reliable liquid crystal display. [0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The liquid crystal panel with which this invention comes to prepare for a rim the printed circuit board which laps with a bendable tape career package and this tape career package in order to solve this technical problem, It is the liquid crystal display which consists of a housing made of the synthetic resin for setting this liquid crystal panel, and a frame put from the liquid crystal panel set to the housing. In order to stop the head of the printed circuit board bent to said liquid crystal panel, let it be a summary to have prepared the piece of a pawl which makes said housing stop the head of the printed circuit board. Moreover, this invention equips a liquid crystal panel with the tape career package by the side of X and Y, and makes it a summary to have prepared the X side and the Y side printed circuit board in the rear face of these tape career package, respectively. [0008] The printed circuit board can be set easily [a housing] only by making the piece of a pawl prepared in the housing stop the printed circuit board prepared in the liquid crystal panel free [bending] by this configuration, a housing and the printed circuit board are fixed with adhesives like said before, or there is no need for arranging a spacer between the printed circuit board and a frame etc., and there are few component part mark, they are compact, and can offer the liquid crystal display excellent in assembly workability. Moreover, since the piece of a pawl prepared in the housing is made to stop the printed circuit board, in the activity which detaches and attaches a cable to a connector, even if it is going to apply a big load to the printed circuit board, there are no problems, like the printed circuit board separates from a case, and dependability can be raised. [0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention is explained based on a drawing. In drawing 1 and drawing 8, it is the tape career package (Following TCP is called.) connected to the liquid crystal panel and the stripe-like electrode with which 11 was prepared in 12 and 13 were prepared in the rim of a liquid crystal panel 11, and is arranged in X and the direction of Y on the same flat surface as a panel side. IC14 for liquid crystal panel actuation is mounted on TCP12 and 13, and the printed circuit boards 15 and 16 for signal supply are connected to the rear face of TCP 12 and 13, respectively. The connector 17 for connecting the cable which inputs the signal for liquid crystal panel actuation from the exterior is formed in the rear face of the printed circuit board 15 by the side of said X. Moreover, each printed circuit boards 15 and 16 of each other are connected by the flat cable 18. 19 is the slit formed in the front face of said TCP 12 and 13, and when setting to the housing which mentions TCP 12 and 13 later, it is for bending TCP 12 and 13. And from the bonnet and the outside, the liquid crystal panel 11 with which said TCP 12 and 13 etc. was formed is covered with the metal frame 21, and the outside of the housing 20 made of synthetic resin is protected. [0010] Said housing 20 is equipped with the upper bed receptacle side 22 equipped with positioning heights 22a which other two sides other than two side by which said TCP 12 and 13 is formed in the top face in response to said liquid crystal panel 11 contact. Besides, one side by the side of Y of the edge receptacle side 22 is equipped with the dip receptacle side 23 which receives the printed circuit board 16 by the side of Y of the rear face of TCP13 by the side of Y bent to said liquid crystal panel 11 in the state of dip. The soffit of this dip receptacle side 23 is equipped with the soffit receptacle side 24 which receives the soffit of the printed circuit board 16 by the side of Y. This soffit receptacle side 24 is equipped with the piece 25 of a pawl which carries out insertion engagement of the soffit in the dielength direction ends of the printed circuit board 16 by the side of Y between the dip receptacle sides 23. Moreover, it has the vertical receptacle side 26 which receives mostly the printed circuit board 15 by the side of X of the rear face of TCP12 by the side of X bent to said liquid crystal panel 11 in the vertical condition in one side by the side of X of said upper bed receptacle side 22. The soffit of this vertical receptacle side 26 is equipped with the soffit receptacle side 27 which receives the soffit of the printed circuit board 15 by the side of X. This soffit receptacle side 27 is equipped with the piece 28 of a pawl which carries out insertion engagement of the soffit in the die-length direction end of the printed circuit board 15 by the side of X between the vertical receptacle sides 26. Furthermore, the crevice 29 which contains said flat cable 18 folded up in connection with bending of said both printed circuit boards 15

and 16 on the background of the printed circuit board 15 by the side of X is formed in the corner section of said dip receptacle side 23 and vertical receptacle side 26. 30 is a screw for carrying out the bis-stop of said metal frame 21 to said vertical receptacle side 26 through bis-insertion hole 15a of the die-length direction other end of the printed circuit board 15 by the side of said X, and in order to make this screw 30 screw in, the bis-hole 31 is beforehand formed in the vertical receptacle side 26.

[0011] In addition, said metal frame 21 hangs from a liquid crystal panel 11, after setting the liquid crystal panel 11 with which TCP 12 and 13 etc. was formed in said housing 20. It is fixed to a housing 20. Around said housing 20 The wrap peripheral-wall sections 21a-21d, Piece of pawl 21e which bends and is formed in the soffit of peripheral-wall section 21a which counters the dip receptacle side 23 of said housing 20 among these peripheral-wall sections 21a-21d so that it may stop on the underside of said soffit receptacle side 24, It has 21g of bis-insertion holes formed in peripheral-wall section 21c so that it might agree with 21f of pores formed in peripheral-wall section 21b so that it might stop with the heights 32 formed in the field of an opposite hand in the bis-hole 31 of the vertical receptacle side 26 of said housing 20 in the dip receptacle side 23 of said housing 20.

[0012] Therefore, the liquid crystal panel 11 with which TCP 12 and 13 etc. was formed in said housing 20 is set. Face putting a frame 21 from moreover, and a liquid crystal panel 11 and TCP 12 and 13, and the printed circuit boards 15 and 16 carry out insertion engagement of the head of the printed circuit board 16 by the side of Y between said dip receptacle sides 23 and pieces 25 of a pawl in the plate-like condition, as first shown in drawing 4. A liquid crystal panel 11 is bent to TCP13 on the side front of the printed circuit board 16 by the side of Y after that, and it puts on said upper bed receptacle side 22, and positions by positioning heights 22a. Then, as the two-dot chain line in drawing 5 shows, a flat cable 18 is folded up, and insertion engagement of the head of the printed circuit board 15 by the side of X is carried out between said vertical receptacle sides 26 and pieces 28 of a pawl. The condition is shown in drawing 6 and said frame 21 is put from on the. Equip a frame 21 with piece of pawl 21e as mentioned above, and the underside of the soffit receptacle side 24 of said housing 20 is made to stop this piece of pawl 21e, after that, said heights 32 are made to stop 21f of pores, eventually, from 21g of said bisinsertion holes, a screw 30 is made to thrust into the bis-hole 31, and an assembly is completed. [0013] By the way, although a drawing does not show, the bis-insertion hole 15a grand pattern of the die-length direction other end of the printed circuit board 15 by the side of X is prepared. If it is made for a metal frame 21 and a metal grand pattern to flow by bolting of said screw 30 The ground of TCP12 and IC14 for liquid crystal panel actuation on 13 is strengthened, and it can prevent that IC receives a damage according to generating of static electricity electrifications, such as a liquid crystal panel, in the handling of a liquid crystal panel.

[0014] Moreover, although made the printed circuit board 16 by the side of Y incline, it bent, and the printed circuit board 15 by the side of X was bent at the right angle and set to the housing 20 with the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation, it is also possible to consider the X and Y side as the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation and a reverse configuration according to the design of a liquid crystal panel or a liquid crystal display. Moreover, what is necessary is just to set up the optimal include angle about the bending include angle of the printed circuit boards 15 and 16 in consideration of the size of the whole liquid crystal display, and the size of a liquid crystal panel 11, the printed circuit boards 15 and 16, a flat cable 18, etc., etc.

[0015]

[Effect of the Invention] The printed circuit board can be set easily [a housing] only by stopping the piece of a pawl which prepared in the housing the printed circuit board prepared in the liquid crystal panel free [bending] according to this invention as mentioned above, a housing and the printed circuit board are fixed with adhesives like said before, or there is no need for arranging a spacer between the printed circuit board and a frame etc., and there are few component part mark, they are compact, and can offer the liquid crystal display excellent in assembly workability. Moreover, since the piece of a pawl prepared in the housing is made to stop the printed circuit board, in the activity which detaches and attaches a cable to a connector, even if it is going to apply a big load to the printed circuit board, there are no problems, like the printed circuit board separates from a case, and dependability can be raised.

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the decomposition perspective view of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the perspective view which looked at this case from the include angle from which drawing 1 differed.

[Drawing 3] It is the perspective view which looked at this case from the background.

[Drawing 4] It is the perspective view showing a condition just before setting a liquid crystal panel to this case.

[Drawing 5] It is the important section perspective view showing the condition in the middle of setting a liquid crystal panel in this case.

[Drawing 6] It is the perspective view showing the condition of having set the liquid crystal panel in this case.

[Drawing 7] said -- it is the A section expanded sectional view of 6.

[Drawing 8] said -- it is the B section expanded sectional view of 6.

[Drawing 9] It is the decomposition perspective view of the liquid crystal display in the conventional example.

[Drawing 10] It is the perspective view showing the condition of having set the liquid crystal panel in this case.

[Description of Notations]

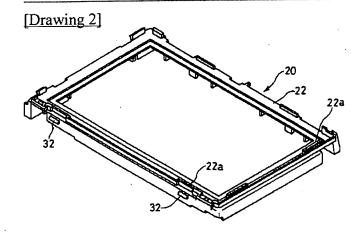
- 11 Liquid Crystal Panel
- 12 13 Tape career package
- 14 IC for Liquid Crystal Panel Actuation
- 15 16 Printed circuit board
- 15a Bis-insertion hole
- 17 Connector
- 18 Flat Cable
- 19 Slit
- 20 Housing
- 21 Frame
- 21a Peripheral-wall section
- 21b Peripheral-wall section
- 21c Peripheral-wall section
- 21d Peripheral-wall section
- 21e The piece of a pawl
- 21f Pore
- 21g Bis-insertion hole
- 22 Upper Bed Receptacle Side
- 23 Dip Receptacle Side

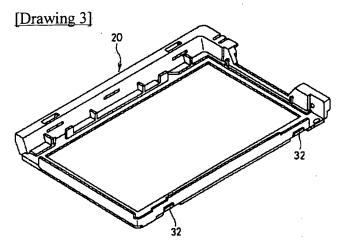
- 24 Soffit Receptacle Side 25 Piece of Pawl
- 26 Vertical Receptacle Side
- 27 Soffit Receptacle Side 28 Piece of Pawl
- 29 Crevice
- 30 Screw
- 31 Bis-Hole
- 32 Heights

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

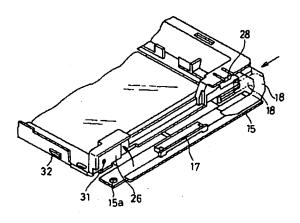
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

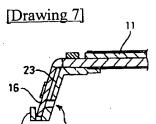
DRAWINGS

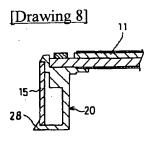




[Drawing 5]







[Drawing 1]

